PART IV

Section 2-B

MYSORE ACTS AND ORDINANCES.

NOTIFICATION

(LAW DEPARTMENT.)

No. LAW 45 LGN 62, Bangalore, dated 26th November 1966.

Ordered that the **Mysore Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1966**, which received the assent of the President on the eleventh day of November 1966, be published as Mysore Act No. 29 of 1966 in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

MYSORE ACT No. 29 OF 1966

(First published in the Mysore Gazette *on the First day of December 1966).*

THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS RELIEF ACT, 1966.

(Received the assent of the President on the eleventh day of November 1966).

An Act to consolidate and amend the law for the relief of agricultural debtors in the State of Mysore.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law for the relief of agricultural debtors in the State of Mysore, and for certain other purposes specified herein;

BE it enacted by the Mysore State Legislature in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Mysore Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1966.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Mysore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) "award" means an award made under sub-section (4) of section 8, or section 9, 31 or 32 or as confirmed or modified by the Court in appeal;

(2) "co-operative society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1959;

(3) "court" means Court of the Munsiff or the Civil Judge having ordinary jurisdiction in the area where the debtor ordinarily resides, according as the total amount of the debts due from the debtor on the date of the application, as specified therein does not exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of such court:

Provided that every application shall be filed in the court of the lower pecuniary jurisdiction competent to try it ;

(4) "debt" means any liability in cash or kind, whether secured or unsecured, due from a debtor, whether payable under a decree or order of any civil court or otherwise, and includes mortgage money, the payment of which is secured by the usufructuary mortgage of immoveable property, but does not include arrears of wages, payable in respect of agricultural or manual labour, or any liability for the recovery of which remedy is barred by limitation ;

(5) "debtor" means—

(*a*) an individual—

(*i*) who is indebted ;

(*ii*) who holds land used for agricultural purposes, or has held such land at any time not more than thirty years before 30th January 1960, which land has been transferred, whether under any instrument or not, and which transfer is in the nature of a mortgage, although not purporting to be so ;

(*iii*) who has been cultivating land personally for the cultivating seasons in the two years immediately preceding the date of the coming into operation of this Act ; and

(*iv*) whose annual income from sources other than agriculture and manual labour does not exceed one-third of his total annual income, or Rs. 1,000 whichever is greater, and whose aggregate annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ;

(*b*) an undivided Hindu family—

(*i*) which is indebted ;

(*ii*) which holds land used for agricultural purposes or has held such land at any time not more than thirty years before 30th January, 1960, which land has been transferred whether under an instrument or not and which transfer is in the nature of a mortgage although not purporting to be so;

(*iii*) which has been cultivating land personally for the cultivating seasons in the two years immediately preceding the date of the coming into operation of this Act, and

(*iv*) whose annual income from sources other than agriculture and manual labour does not exceed two-fifths of its total annual income, or Rs. 3,000 whichever is greater and the aggregate of such annual incomes from all sources of the members of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this clause "agriculture" includes horticulture, the raising of crops or garden produce, dairy farming, poultry farming, pig-breeding, stock-breeding and grazing; but does not include leasing of land or cutting only of wood.

Explanation 2.—In the case of—

(*a*) any person who dies leaving as his heir, a widow or a minor or a person who is subject to physical or mental disability; or

(*b*) an undivided Hindu family, in which there are no adult coparceners capable of cultivating the land personally,

the income derived by such heir or family by the lease of land for an agricultural purpose shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Explanation 1, be deemed to be income from agriculture;

(6) "financing of crops" means advancing of loans for the raising of crops during the ploughing season or later for ploughing, sowing, harrowing, weeding, harvesting, purchase of seeds, manure, pesticides or for such other purposes as may be prescribed, such loans being repayable during the season when the crops for which loans were advanced are harvested;

(7) "holder" means a holder as defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and includes a holder of land held for the purpose of service useful to Government or village community, which service is actually being performed, but does not include a holder of any land held on behalf of a religious or charitable institution; and the expression "to hold land" shall be construed accordingly;

Explanation:—A protected tenant, as defined in the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961, shall be deemed to be a holder for the purpose of this clause;

(8) "notification" means a notification published in the official Gazette;

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(10) "repealed Debt Conciliation Act" means—

(*a*) the Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937 (Mysore Act VI of 1937) in the Mysore Area,

(*b*) the Hyderabad Debt Conciliation Act, 1349-F in the Hyderabad Area,

(*c*) the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936 (Madras Act XI of 1936) in the Madras Area;

(*d*) the Debt Conciliation Act, 1940 (Coorg Act II of 1940) in the Coorg District;

(11) "Scheduled Bank" means a bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Central Act II of 1934);

(12) "seasonal finance" means advancing of loans for prescribed purposes such loans being repayable on or before such dates as may be prescribed;

(13) "to cultivate personally" means to cultivate by one's own labour or by the labour of any member of one's family or by hired labour, or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share, under the personal supervision of one's self or any member of one's family;

Explanation 1.—If a person who is cultivating personally dies, leaving as his heir, a widow or a minor or a person who is subject to physical or mental disability, such heir shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally, notwithstanding the fact that the land is cultivated on behalf of such heir by servants or hired labour or by tenants;

Explanation 2.—In the case of an undivided Hindu family, the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally, if it is cultivated by any member of such family. If there are no adult male coparceners in such family capable of cultivating the land personally, such family shall be deemed to be cultivating the land personally, if the land is cultivated on behalf of such family by servants or hired labour or by tenants;

Explanation 3.—In the case of a person in the service of the armed forces of the Union, he shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally, notwithstanding the fact that the land is cultivated on his behalf by servants or hired labour or by tenants.

(14) Words and expressions used in this Act, but not defined, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964.

3. Savings.—Save as otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this Act shall affect the debts and liabilities of a debtor falling under the following heads, namely :—

(i) any revenue or tax payable to Government or any other sum due to it by way of loan or otherwise;

(ii) any tax payable to a local authority or any other sum payable to such authority by way of loan or otherwise;

(iii) any sum due to a co-operative society;

(iv) any sum advanced solely for the purpose of financing of crops or for the purpose of seasonal financing as provided for in this Act;

(v) any sum in respect of which proceedings have been taken under the Hyderabad Jahgirdars Debt Settlement Act, 1952;

(vi) any sum due under a decree or order for maintenance passed by a competent Court;

(vii) any sum due to a Scheduled Bank;

(viii) any liability arising out of a breach of trust; and

(ix) any debt due to a woman, where the value of the property owned by her including the principal amount of the debt so due does not exceed six thousand rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the house in which the creditor woman lives, or any furniture therein, or her house-hold utensils, wearing apparel, jewellary, or such like personal belongings shall not be regarded as property.

CHAPTER II.

PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS OF DEBTS.

4. Application for adjustment of debts.—(1) Any debtor ordinarily residing within the State of Mysore, or his creditor, may make an application within three months from the commencement of this Act, to the Court for adjustment of his debts:

Provided that no application under this section shall lie,—

(*a*) from a debtor whose debts have been adjusted on an application under section 4 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, or of the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1956, or in respect of debts which have been scaled down under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938;

(b) in respect of any debt due from a debtor which has been extinguished under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, or sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1956.

(2) Every application made under sub-section (1) shall be in writing in the prescribed form and shall be signed, verified and presented in the prescribed manner.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, an application made under this section shall contain the amounts an particulars of all debts specified in that section due by the debtor.

5. Every creditor and debtor to file a true and correct statement before Court.—(1) Notwithstanding the fact that no application has been filed under section 4—

(*a*) every creditor, on being required to do so by notice in writing by any of his debtors, shall, within two months from the date of receipt of such notice, file before the Court a true and correct statement of all his claims against such debtor and shall at the same time send a copy thereof to such debtor, and

(*b*) every debtor on being required to do so by notice in writing by any of his creditors, shall, within two months from the date of the receipt of such notice, file before the Court a true and correct statement—

(i) of all the debts owed by such debtor;

(ii) whether he holds any land used for agricultural purposes and whether he has been cultivating the land personally;

(iii) of his income from agriculture and from sources other than agriculture in the year preceding the date of the notice; and

the debtor shall, at the same time, send a copy of such statement to such creditor:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause, extend from time to time the period within which the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, may file such statement.

(2) Every debtor or creditor giving a notice under sub-section (1) shall at the same time send a copy thereof to the Court.

(3) In awarding the costs of any proceeding in respect of an application made under section 4, the Court may on being satisfied that the statement required to be filed under sub-section (1), was, without sufficient cause not filed within the time specified therein or within the period extended under the proviso to sub-section (1), or incorrectly filed, direct the party in default to bear the whole or any portion of the costs of such proceeding.

6. Application by debtor jointly and severally liable.—(1) If the payment of a debt due by a debtor is guaranteed by a surety or if a

debtor is otherwise jointly and severally liable for any debt along with any other person and if the surety or such other person is not a debtor, the debtor may make an application under section 4 for relief in respect of such debt and the Court may, after consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, proceed with the adjustment of the debts under this Act, in so far as such applicant is concerned.

(2) Whenever the debts due by a debtor which are guranteed by a surety are adjusted under sub-section (1), the surety shall be discharged from liability in respect of the debts or portion of the debt of such debtor, which are extinguished under sub-section (1) of section 15, sub-section (3) of section 17, sub-section (5) of section 25, section 33 or clause (ii) of section 34; and the surety shall not be entitled to proceed against the debtor in respect of such debts or portion.

7. **Assignees from non-debtor not entitled to benefit under this Act.**—No application shall lie under section 4 for adjustment of any debt due from a debtor to whom such debt has been transferred or assigned after the commencement of the repealed Debt Conciliation Acts in the respective Areas of the State, by any person who is not himself a debtor.

8. **Application for recording settlement.**—(1) If any debtor and any or all of his creditors arrive at a settlement in respect of any debts due by the debtor to the creditor, the debtor or any of the creditors may, within thirty days from the date of such settlement make an application to the Court for recording such settlement.

(2) Every such application shall be in the prescribed form and shall be signed and verified in the prescribed manner.

(3) On receipt of such application, the Court shall, after giving notice to the creditor or the debtor, as the case may be, and after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, if it is satisfied that the settlement arrived at is bona-fide and voluntary and is not made with intent to defeat or delay any of the creditors of the debtor, and is in the interest of the debtor, record such settlement and certify the same. Every such settlement so recorded and certified shall be binding upon the parties thereto and shall not, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, be reopened.

(4) After the Court has recorded and certified a settlement under sub-section (3), the Court shall call upon the debtor to make a declaration whether there are any other debts due by the debtor which are not included in the settlement. If the debtor makes a declaration that there are no such debts, the Court shall make an award in terms of such settlement.

(5) If the Court is satisfied after recording such settlement, that there are other debts due from the debtor, which are not included in the settlement, the Court shall treat the application made under sub-section (1) as an application for adjustment of debts under section 4.

9. Settlement during pendency of proceedings before Court.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding sections, if during the pendency of proceedings before the Court or the Court in appeal, as the case may be, a settlement is arrived at between a debtor and all his creditors and if such Court is satisfied that the settlement has been made by the debtor voluntarily and is for his benefit, such Court may make an award in terms of such settlement.

10. Certain settlements to be void.—Every settlement of a debt due from a debtor to any creditor, which is not certified by the Court under section 8 or in terms of which no award has been made under section 9, shall be void and shall not be recognised by any Court for any purpose whatsoever.

11. Application under section 4 or section 8 to be made only in respect of debtor whose debts are not more than Rs. 20,000.—No application under section 4 or section 8 shall be entertained by the Court on behalf of or in respect of any debtor, unless the total amount of debts due from him on the date of the application is not more than twenty thousand rupees.

12. Withdrawal of applications.—An application for adjustment of debts under section 4 or an application for a settlement under section 8 shall not be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

13. Consolidation of applications.—Where two or more applications for adjustment of debts under section 4 are presented by or

against the same debtor, all such applications shall be consolidated. Where such separate applications are presented by or against joint debtors, all such applications shall be heard together.

14. Service of notice on debtors, and creditors to submit statement of debts.—On receipt of an application for adjustment of debts, the Court shall—

(*a*) give notice to the debtor (unless the debtor is himself an applicant) and to every creditor (other than the creditor who is himself an applicant), whose name and address are given in the application, and

(*b*) publish a general notice requiring the debtor and all creditors to submit a statement in the prescribed form within one month from the date of the service of the notice or the publication of the general notice, whichever is later :

Provided that if the Court is satisfied that the debtor or any creditor is, for good and sufficient cause, unable to comply with the notice, within the time specified therein it may extend the period for the submission of the statement.

15. Debts in respect of which no application for adjustment or settlement is made to be void.—(1) Every debt due from a debtor in respect of which no application has been made under section 4 within the period specified in the said section 4, or in respect of which no application for recording a settlement is made under section 8 within the period specified in the said section 8, or in respect of which an application made to the Court is withdrawn under section 12 and no fresh application is made under section 4, and every debt due from such debtor in respect of which a statement is not submitted to the Court by the creditor in compliance with the provisions of section 14, shall be extinguished.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to any debt due from any person who has by his declaration, act or omission intentionally caused or permitted his creditor to believe that he is not a debtor for the purposes of this Act, or that no application under section 4 can be entertained in respect of any debt owed by such person to such creditor by reason of the provisions of section 11.

16. Duties of debtors and creditors.—(1) Every debtor by or against whom an application is made under section 4 or who is a party to an application made under section 8 shall produce all books of accounts, shall give such inventories of his property and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debt due from and to him, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such time before the Court and generally do all such things as may be required by the Court or as may be prescribed.

(2) It shall be the duty of every creditor to produce such books of accounts, to submit to such examination, to supply such information in respect of the debt due to him by the debtor and the securities held by him as may be required by the court or as may be prescribed.

17. Preliminary issues.—(1) On the date fixed for the hearing of an application made under section 4, the Court shall decide the following points as preliminary issues :—

(*a*) whether the person for the adjustment of whose debts the application has been made is a debtor ;

(*b*) whether the total amount of debts due from such person on the date of the application exceeds twenty thousand rupees.

(2) If the Court finds that such person is not a debtor or that the total amount of debts due from such person on the date of the application is more than twenty thousand rupees, the Court shall dismiss the application forthwith.

Provided that before the application is so dismissed, the creditors or any one of them may remit any specified portion of their claim so as to reduce the total amount of the debts of all creditors due from such person on the date of the application to a sum not exceeding twenty thousand rupees. In such a case, the Court shall not dismiss the application but shall proceed further with the same.

(3) The portion of the debts in respect of which the claim is remitted under sub-section (2) shall be extinguished.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression " the date of the application " shall mean the date of an application which has been made within the period prescribed under section 4 and where there are two or more applications made for adjustment of debts of the same debtor, the date of the last of such applications.

18. Transfer of pending suits, appeals, applications and proceedings to the Court.—(1) All suits, appeals, applications for execution and proceedings in respect of any debt pending in any Civil or Revenue Court shall, when they involve the questions whether the person from whom such debt is due is a debtor, and whether the total amount of debts due from him exceeds twenty thousand rupees, be transferred to the Court.

(2) When an application for adjustment of debts made to a Court under section 4 or a statement submitted to a Court under section 15 includes a debt in respect of which a suit, appeal, application for execution or proceeding liable to be transferred under sub-section (1) is pending before a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall give notice thereof to such Civil or Revenue Court. On receipt of such notice, such Court shall transfer the suit, appeal, application or proceeding, as the case may be, to the Court.

(3) When any suit, appeal, application or proceeding is transferred to the Court under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Court shall proceed as if the application under section 4 had been made to it.

(4) If the Court, to which any suit appeal, application or proceeding is transferred under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) decides the preliminary issue mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 17 in the negative or that mentioned in clause (*b*) of the said sub-section (1) in the affirmative, it shall re-transfer the suit, appeal, application or proceeding to the Civil or Revenue Court from which it had been transferred to itself after the disposal and subject to the result of the appeal, where an appeal is filed, and after the expiry of the period prescribed for an appeal, where no appeal is filed.

(5) When any suit, appeal, application or proceeding is re-transferred to the Civil or Revenue Court under sub-section (4), the said Court shall proceed with the same.

(6) When such suit, appeal, application or proceeding involves the determination of any issue entirely unconnected with adjustment of debts, the transfer of such suit, appeal, application or proceeding under this section shall not empower the Court to determine the said issue and the determination of such issue shall be made as if the transfer of the suit, appeal, application or proceeding was not made under this section.

(7) When any question arises regarding the validity of the transfer or re-transfer under this section of any suit, appeal, application or proceeding or if any question arises whether any issue is or is not entirely unconnected with the adjustment of debts, the Court before which such question arises, if it is not the District Court may refer the question for the decision of the District Court. If such question arises before the District Court, the District Court itself shall decide the same. The decision of the District Court in either case shall be final.

19. Taking of accounts.—If the Court finds the person making an application under section 4 or the person against whom an application is made under the said section 4 to be a person—

(*a*) who is a debtor, and

(*b*) the total amount of debts due from whom on the date of the application is not more than twenty thousand rupees,

the Court shall proceed to take accounts in the manner hereinafter provided.

20. Examination of creditor and debtor.—In an application for the adjustment of debts, if the amount of the creditors' claim is disputed, the Court shall, when taking accounts, examine both the creditor and the debtor as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded, the Court deems it not necessary so to do.

21. Mode of taking accounts.—Notwithstanding any agreement between the parties or the persons, if any, through whom they claim as to allowing compound interest or setting off the profits of mortgaged property without an account in lieu of interest, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account, and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation, the Court shall enquire into the history and merits of the case and take account between the parties from the commencement of the transacitons subsisting between the parties and the persons, if any, from whom they claim, out of which the claim has arisen and determine the amount due to each of the creditors at the date of the application made under section 4, according to the following rules, namely:—

(1) (*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken;

(*b*) in the account of principal, there shall be debited to the debtor only such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor, and the price of goods, if any, sold to him by the creditor;

(*c*) in the accounts of principal and interest, there shall also be debited the amounts, if any, respectively due for principal (including costs) and interest under any decree or order passed by a competent Court in respect of any debt :

Provided that if such decree or order does not specify the amount of principal and interest separately, or does not contain any material for determining the same, two-thirds and one-third of the amount awarded by such decree or order shall, for the purposes of this clause be deemed to be the amount awarded on account of principal (including costs) and interest, respectively.

(2) In the case of transactions which commenced before the 1st January, 1941, the Court shall take the account up to the date of the institution of the application and in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor, simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate agreed upon between the parties or at the rate allowed under any decree passed between the parties or at a rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum, whichever is the lowest. The amount found due in respect of principal as well as in respect of interest, shall, each separately, be reduced by forty per cent. notwithstanding that a decree or order of a Civil Court was passed in respect of any such amount or portion thereof. The amounts so reduced shall be taken to represent the amounts due in respect of principal and interest on the date of the institution of the application.

(3) In the case of transactions which commenced on or after the 1st January, 1941, but before the 1st January, 1950, in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor, simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate agreed upon between the parties, or at the rate allowed under any decree passed between the parties or at a rate not exceeding nine per cent. per annum, whichever is the lowest. The amount found due on the date of the institution of the application in respect of principal, as well as in respect of interest, shall, each separately, be

reduced by thirty per cent, notwithstanding that a decree or order of a Civil Court was passed in respect of any such amount or portion thereof. The amounts so reduced shall be taken to represent the amount due in respect of principal and interest on the date of the institution of the application.

(4) In the case of transactions which commenced on or after 1st January 1950, in the account of interest, there shall be debited to the debtor simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding at the rate agreed upon between the parties or at the rate allowed under any decree passed between the parties, or at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, whichever is the lowest.

(5) All money paid by or on account of the debtor to the creditor or on his account and all profits, service or other advantages of every description received by the creditor in the course of the transactions (estimated, if necessary, at such money value as the Court in its discretion may determine) shall be credited first in the account of interest and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the rate specified in rule (2), 3) or (4) as the case may be, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal.

(6) The accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of the institution of the application, and the aggregate of the balance, if any, appearing due on both such amounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due on that date, except when the balance appearing due on the interest-account exceeds that appearing due on the principal account, in which case, double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due:

Provided that where the transaction between the parties have commenced more than thirty years before 30th January 1950 any settlement of accounts which has been last arrived at between the parties before the said period of thirty years and which is in writing and bears the signature of the debtor or the person through whom the liability is derived shall be accepted as binding between the parties and no enquiry into the history and merits of the case shall be made prior to the date of such settlement.

22. **In certain cases rent may be charged in lieu of profits.**—Where any mortgaged property is in the possession of the mortgagee or his tenants other than the mortgagor and the Court is unable to determine what profits have actually been received, it may fix a fair rent for the property and charge to the mortgagee such rent as profits for the purpose of section 21:

Provided that if it be proved that in any year there was any suspension or remission of rent or land revenue of such land under any law, an abatement of the whole or part of such amount may be allowed for the year.

23. Power of Court to declare transfer purporting to be a sale to be in the nature of mortgage.—(1) Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary contained in any law, custom or contract, whenever it is alleged during the course of the hearing of an application made under section 4, that any transfer of land by a person whose debts are being adjusted under this Act or any other person through whom he inherited the land was a transfer in the nature of a mortgage, the Court shall declare the transfer to be a mortgage, if the Court is satisfied that the circumstances connected with that transfer showed it to be in the nature of a mortgage.

(2) Any agricultural labourer may make an application before the expiry of one year after the commencement of this Act, to the Court that any transfer of land by him or any other person through whom he inherited it was a transfer in the nature of a mortgage. On hearing the application, the Court shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, custom or contract declare the transfer to be a mortgage, if it is satisfied that the circumstances connected with the transfer showed it to be in the nature of a mortgage. When the Court makes any such declaration, the applicant shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the definition of "debtor" in clause (5) of section 2, be deemed to be a debtor for the purposes of this Act and the Court shall proceed as if an application under section 4 had been made to it.

Explanation.—An 'agricultural labourer' means a person who earns his livelihood by engaging himself in agricultural operations on agricultural land, either as a tenant or a servant or a hired labourer.

24. Provisions of section 23 not to apply to certain transfers and transferees.—Nothing in section 23 shall apply to—

(i) a transfer which has been finally adjudged to be a transfer other than a mortgage by a decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction or by a Board established under the repealed Debt Conciliation Act; and

(ii) any *bona fide* transferee for value without notice of the real nature of such transfer or his representative, where such transferee or representative holds under a registered deed executed on or before the commencement of the repealed Debt Conciliation Act.

25. Notice to Deputy Commissioner, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Local Authorities and others.—(1) On receipt of an application for adjustment of debts, the Court shall give notice to the Deputy Commissioner, requiring him to state to the Court within such time as may be fixed by it, the amount of the debt due by the debtor to Government.

(2) The Court shall also give similar notice to any Local Authority, Co-operative Society or Scheduled Bank, to which any debt may be due by the debtor and also to any person who is entitled to maintenance from the debtor under a decree or order passed by a competent Court. In the case of any debt due to a Co-operative Society, the Court shall also give notice to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or to such officer as the Registrar may nominate in this behalf.

(3) On receipt of such notice, the Deputy Commissioner, the Local Authority, the Co-operative Society or the Scheduled Bank or the person entitled to maintenance, as the case may be, shall, within such time, as may be fixed by the Court, from time to time, submit a statement to the Court showing the total amount of the debt due by the debtor, as also any recurring liability against such debtor, in respect of the liability for maintenance under the decree or order.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner, the Co-operative Society and the Scheduled Bank shall also furnish a statement to the Court showing the amount of remission which the State Government, the Co-operative Society or the Scheduled Bank, as the case may be, is willing to give in respect of the debt.

(5) The portion of any debt remitted under sub-section (4), and unless the Court otherwise directs any debt or portion thereof in respect of which no statement is submitted under sub-section (3), shall be extinguished.

26. Court's duty to determine particulars, value, etc., of property.—After taking accounts under section 21, the Court shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, determine—

(i) the particulars of the property belonging to the debtor;

(ii) the value of the said property;

(iii) the particulars of property and encumbrances on the said property; and

(iv) the paying capacity of the debtor.

27. Fraudulent alienations or incumbrances void.—(1) If, in the course of the hearing of an application made under section 4, the Court finds that the debtor has made an alienation of property or created any incumbrance thereof with intent to defeat or delay any of his creditors, the Court shall, by notice, summon the debtor and the person in whose favour the alienation or incumbrance is made or created, to appear before it on a date to be specified in the notice.

(2) On the day specified in the notice or such other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall hear the parties and record evidence as may be produced and if it is satisfied that the alienation was made or the incumbrance was created with intent to defeat or delay any of the creditors of the debtor, the Court shall declare the alienation or incumbrance to be void.

(3) Nothing in this section shall impair the rights of an alienee or the holder of an encumbrance in good faith and for valuable consideration.

28. Value of property of debtor to be determined by Court in prescribed manner.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), the value of the property and other assets of a debtor for purposes of ascertaining the paying capacity of the debtor under section 29. shall be determined by the Court in the prescribed manner.

(2) The property or assets which are exempt from attachment in execution of a decree of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall not be taken into account.

(3) The amount of the debts mentioned in section 3 shall be deducted.

(4) The market value of the lands, which, under any law for the time being in force, are not transferable or alienable, except with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner or the State Government, shall be calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

29. Paying capacity.—The paying capacity of the debtor, shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be sixty per cent of the value of all the property of the debtor :

Provided that, when any portion of such property yields income, but the market value of such portion cannot be determined, the value of such portion shall be the amount of the income capitalised at six per cent per annum.

30. Debts payable by debtors to be scaled down.—(1) Notwithstanding any law, custom, contract, award or decree of a Court to the contrary, the amounts found due under section 21 from a debtor, shall be further scaled down in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) If all the debts found due by a debtor after taking accounts under section 21 are unsecured, such debts shall be further scaled down *pro rata* to the paying capacity of the debtor.

(3) If all the debts found due by a debtor after taking accounts under section 21 are secured debts, and the total amount of such debts is more than sixty per cent of the value of the property belonging to the debtor, such debts shall be further scaled down *pro rata* to the paying capacity of the debtor.

(4) If the debts found due by a debtor after taking accounts under section 21 are both secured and unsecured and if the total amount of secured debts is more than sixty per cent of the value of the property, on which such debts are secured, the secured debts shall be

further scaled down *pro rata* to sixty per cent of the value of the property on which such debts are secured and the unsecured debts shall be further scaled down *pro rata* to sixty per cent of the value of the other property belonging to the debtor over which no debts are secured.

31. Award.—(1) After determining the amount of debts scaled down in the manner provided in section 30, the Court shall, save as otherwise provided in section 32, make an award.

(2) The award shall be in the prescribed form and shall be drawn up subject to the following provisions:—

(i) the amount of the secured debts scaled down shall be charged on the properties on which they may have been secured;

(ii) subject to clause (i), the amount of unsecured debts shall be charged on all the properties of the debtor unless all the creditors declare in writing that the unsecured debts due may not be charged on any of the properties of the debtor;

(iii) in fixing the priority in which debts shall be paid, the following order shall be followed:—

(*a*) debts due to Government, which are charged on the immoveable property belonging to the debtor or which are recoverable as the current year's land revenue;

(*b*) debts due to local authorities, which are charged on the immoveable property belonging to the debtor or which are recoverable as the current year's dues;

(*c*) loans given by persons authorised under section 61 for seasonal finance under this Act;

(*d*) secured debts in order of priority;

(*e*) debts due to Government, local authorities and other bodies including Co-operative Societies, and recoverable as arrears of land revenue;

(*f*) other debts due to co-operative societies,

(*g*) unsecured debts:

Provided that in the case of unsecured debts they shall be paid *pro rata*.

(iv) the total annual instalments shall not exceed twelve:

Provided that in fixing the amount of instalments in which the debts shall be paid the Court shall ascertain the net annual income of the debtor and the annual instalments payable by the debtor shall not exceed his net annual income.

Explanation.—For purposes of this clause, the net annual income of the debtor shall mean the balance of his annual income after deducting—

(*a*) such sum as may be considered necessary for the payment of the liability, if any, imposed on the debtor under a decree or order for maintenance passed by a competent Court;

(*b*) such sum as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the debtor and his dependents; and

(*c*) the sum required by the debtor to pay the assessment and taxes in respect of current year to Government, and local authorities, and to pay off loans borrowed for the purpose of seasonal finance under this Act.

(v) the Court may pass an order for the delivery of possession of any property and to account for and pay the mesne profits of such property till delivery, notwithstanding any law or contract to the contrary;

(vi) the rate of interest shall not exceed six per cent per annum or such less rate as may be notified in this behalf by the State Government or the rate agreed upon between the parties when the debt was originally incurred or the rate allowed by the decree in respect of such debt whichever is the lowest.

32. Court to prepare scheme for adjustment of debts throug Land Development Bank.—(1)Where the amount of debts of the debtor as scaled down under section 30 exceeds half the value of the debtor's immovable property, as determined under section 26, the Court shall intimate to the creditors the amount of the said debts of the debtor and the said value of the debtor's immovable property and call upon them to state in writing within a specified period, not

exceeding one month, whether they agree to the further scaling down of the said debts so as to reduce them to a sum not exceeding half the said value of the immoveable property of the debtor. If a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors agree to the further scaling down of the debts, the Court shall make an order directing the debtor to pay the amount of such debts so agreed upon within a period of one month from the date of the order.

(2) Unless the debtor pays the amount of such debts within a period of one month from the date of the order or such extended period not exceeding one month as the Court may allow and produces the creditors receipts therefor, the Court shall prepare a scheme embodying the terms of an award to be passed under this section for adjustment of the debts and shall send the scheme to the primary Land Development Bank situated in the local area and if there is no such primary Land Development Bank in that local area, to the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Development Bank, for acceptance within a period of two months from the date of receipt by it of the scheme. If the primary Land Development Bank or the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Development Bank, as the case may be, agrees to accept the scheme, or does not inform the Court within the period of the said two months that it does not agree to accept the scheme, the Court shall make an award in the prescribed form directing that the Land Development Bank concerned shall pay the creditors in cash the debt as finally scaled down or if the creditors so desire, in bonds issued by the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Development Bank, such bonds being guaranteed by the State Government, for such amount in full satisfaction of all the debts due to them from the debtor. The Court shall further direct that such amount shall be charged on all the immoveable properties of the debtor and such charge shall be deemed to be a mortgage executed in favour of the Land Development Bank.

(3) The Bank shall be entitled to recover the amount due to it from the debtor in such annual instalments as may be fixed by the Court, having regard to the circumstances of the debtor and the bye-laws of the Bank. The amount of principal shall carry, and be recoverable together with interest at such rate not exceeding nine per cent per annum, as the State Government may notify in this behalf from time to time.

(4) All sums due under an award made in favour of the Bank under this section shall, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery allowable by law, be recoverable as arrears of land revenue:

Provided that any application for the recovery of such sums as arrears of land revenue shall be made to the Deputy Commissioner and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Court.

33. No recovery of amounts in excess of debts scaled down.—The amount of debts scaled down under section 30 or further scaled down under section 32 shall, for purposes of this Act, be the amount due by the debtor in respect of the said debts and the portion of the debts in excess of this amount shall be extinguished.

34. Debts not to be scaled down in case of collusion.—If the Court making an award under section 31 is at any stage of the proceeding satisfied—

(i) that the debtor had in collusion with any creditor furnished in such proceeding, incorrect information in respect of the debt due by him to such creditor with a view to defeat the lawful claims of any other creditor, the Court may refuse to scale down any of the debts of such debtor in the manner provided in section 30 and may make an award for the full amount of the debts due from such debtor;

(ii) that any claim by any creditor in such proceeding had been put forward in collusion between the debtor and such creditor with a view to defeat the lawful claims of any other creditor, the Court shall order that the debt due by the debtor to such creditor shall be extinguished and such debt shall not be recoverable.

35. Ex-parte proceedings if any party does not appear.—(1) Notwithstanding that the person for the adjustment of whose debts an application has been made under section 4 or any of his creditors does not appear on the date fixed for the hearing of the application or on any date to which it may be adjourned, the Court shall proceed *ex-parte* to hear the application, decide the preliminary issues and if necessary, make the award, on the evidence available.

(2) When an application made under section 4 is heard and disposed of *ex-parte* under sub-section (1), the decision on the

preliminary issues or the award shall not, except for sufficient reasons, be reopened merely on the ground that any of the parties thereto did not appear at the hearing.

36. Reopening of award and adjustment of debts.—If, after an award is made under section 31, the Court finds on an application made to it by any party or otherwise, that the debtor has either property which was not disclosed to the Court when the award was made, or that any property included in the award did not belong to the debtor, the Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, reopen the award, and readjust the debts in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where the Court is satisfied that the non-disclosure of such property was in consequence of any fraud on the part of the debtor, the Court in revising the award shall not give the debtor the benefit of section 30.

37. Award to be registered.—(1) Every award made under this Act if it is in respect of debts charged on the properties of the debtor shall, on payment of the court fee payable under section 44, be registered in the manner provided in Chapter III.

(2) The court fee on the award shall be paid by the party ordered by the Court to bear the costs:

Provided that any creditor who is not ordered to bear the costs may pay such court fee. Such creditor shall be entitled to recover the amount of court fee paid by him from the debtor with the first instalment payable to him under the award:

Provided further that no court fee shall be payable by a co-operative society.

38. Award how executed.—The award shall be executed as follows:—

(i) If the debtor makes default in the payment of any instalment due under the award to any creditor, such creditor may apply in the prescribed form to the Court for execution of the award.

(ii) If the Court on receipt of such application is satisfied that the debtor has made default in the payment of the instalment, the Court shall execute the award as if it were a decree passed by it:

Provided that nothing in clauses (i) and (ii) shall affect the right of Government, a local authority or a co-operative society to have recourse to any mode of recovery allowable by any law for the time being in force.

(iii) If the Court has passed an order for the delivery of possession of any property under clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 31, such order shall on application be executed by the Court as if it were a decree passed by it.

39. Postponement of payment of instalments in case of remission, etc.—(1) Whenever from any cause the payment of one half or more of the land revenue payable to the State Government is suspended or remitted, the payment of the whole of the instalment due for that year and the full amount of the instalment due for each subsequent year under an award made under sections 8, 9, 31 or 32, shall be postponed for one year.

(2) Whenever from any cause the payment of any portion less than one half of the land revenue payable to the State Government is suspended or remitted, one half of the amount of instalment for that year and the full amount of the instalment due for each subsequent year under an award made under sections 8, 9, 31 or 32 shall be postponed for one year.

40. No alienation by debtor before discharge of debts to be valid.—Notwithstanding any law or contract, but subject to the provisions of section 41 and section 62 no alienation of any property belonging to a debtor who is a party to any proceedings under this Act, or an award registered under this Act, made by him before all his debts are discharged shall be valid, unless it is made with the previous sanction of the Court.

41. Court may order sale of debtor's property in liquidation of his debt.—If the Court or the Court hearing an appeal against the award, is at any time satisfied that it is in the interest of a debtor that any part of his property should be sold in liquidation of his debt or part thereof, such Court may permit the debtor to sell such part of the property for such purpose within a specified period. If the debtor fails so to sell it, such Court may order an officer of the Court to sell the same. The property ordered to be sold under this section shall be sold by such officer in the manner prescribed:

Provided that the part of the property ordered to be sold under this section shall not exceed the part liable to be sold under sub-section (3) of section 54.

42. Legal Practitioners excluded from appearance.—Except in proceedings under sections 23, 27 and 38, no legal practitioner shall be entitled to appear on behalf of any party in any proceeding before the Court or the Court hearing an appeal under this Act:

Provided that such Court in the interest of justice and for reasons to be recorded in writing may allow the parties to be represented at their cost by a legal practitioner:

Provided further that the fees of such legal practitioner shall not be allowed as part of the costs in any proceeding under this Act:

Provided also that if an officer of Government is appointed or declared by a competent Court or is authorised under any law for the time being in force as a guardian, administrator or manager of the property of a person who is under a legal disability or is incompetent or unable to manage or to act, such officer shall be entitled to appear through a representative authorised by him in writing in this behalf in any proceedings before the Court or the Court hearing the appeal. Such representative may also submit any application and otherwise act on behalf of the officer in any such proceedings.

43. Appeals.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law—

(1) an appeal shall lie:—

(*a*) from every order passed under sub-section (3) of section 8;

(*b*) from every order passed under section 17;

(*c*) from every order passed under section 23;

(*d*) from every order passed under section 27;

(*e*) from every order passed under sub-section (2) of section 35

(*f*) from every award made under this Act other than an award made in terms of settlement under sub-section (4) of section 8, or under section 9 or an award made under section 32 before the making of which the creditors

agreement has been obtained under sub-section (1) thereof or an award before the making of which neither the debtor nor any of the creditors produced evidence to enable the Court to determine the amount of debt due from the debtor;

(g) from an order made under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 54, adjudicating the debtor an insolvent, provided that no appeal shall lie from such order, except on the ground that the insolvent has failed to disclose all the material facts relating to his assets and liabilities;

(2) an appeal from the Court shall lie to the Court of the Civil Judge unless the Court is the Court of the Civil Judge, when an appeal shall lie to the District Court. The appeal shall be made within sixty days from the date of the order or award as the case may be;

(3) no second appeal shall lie against any decision, order or award of the Court under this Act.

44. Court Fees.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, court fees payable in respect of proceedings under this Act shall be at the following rates:—

(i) On an application under sub-section (1) of section 4 or section 8 or an award under sub-section (4) of section 8 or section 9;	Rupee one.
(ii) On an award other than an award specified in clause (i);	Rupee one for every hundred rupees or part thereof, of the amount of the award, subject to a maximum of fifty rupees.
(iii) On an appeal against a decision of th Court under sub-section (3) of section 8 or sub-section (2) of section 17;	Rupees two.
(iv) On an appeal other than an appea specified in clause (iii);	Rupee one for every hundred rupees or part thereof, of the amount involved subject to a maximum of rupees fifty.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, the court fee payable in respect of proceedings under this Act shall be a first charge on the property of the party ordered to pay the costs and shall be recoverable in such manner as may be prescribed.

45. Notice how served.—Any notice required to be served under this Act shall be served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, until rules are made in that behalf under this Act, when it shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed.

46. Provisions of Civil Procedure Code to apply to proceedings. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to all proceedings under this Chapter:

Provided that the Court may in an appropriate case and on such terms as may appear to it to be just, exercise its powers to add or strike out parties under rule 10 of Order I of the said Code in any proceeding pending before it under section 4 or section 23, notwithstanding the fact that such addition or striking out of parties is to be made after the period specified in section 4 or section 23, as the case may be, has elapsed.

CHAPTER III.

Registration of Awards.

47. Debt Adjustment Register and Index.—In all Registration Offices, a book called the "Register of Debt Adjustment Awards" and an index relating thereto shall be kept. The Book and Index shall be kept in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

48. Court to send Awards and Memorandum to Registrars and Sub-Registrars.—Where an award is required to be registered under section 37, it shall be the duty of the Court making an award to send to the Sub-Registrar of the Sub-District in which the property which is the subject matter of the award or any part of such property is situated, or if there is no Sub-Registrar for the area, to the Registrar

of the District in which the property or its part is situated, a certified copy of the award, after the court fee has been paid thereon in accordance with section 44, together with a Memorandum containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

49. Notice of appeals to Registrars.—If a party files an appeal against an award under section 43 and if such award has been registered under section 37, it shall be the duty of the Court in which the appeal is filed, to send to the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar to whom a certified copy of the award has been sent under section 48, a notice regarding the institution of the appeal.

50. Registration.—After the expiry of the period provided for an appeal against an award, if no appeal is filed or if an appeal is filed, after the disposal of the said appeal, the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall register the award in the Register of Debt Adjustment Awards and shall also enter particulars in the Index kept under section 47.

51. Registration of awards under the repealed Debt Conciliation Act.—All awards made under the repealed Debt Conciliation Act, whether registered before the commencement of this Act under the provisions of the said Act or not, shall be registered under this Chapter.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in section 46 no additional court fee shall be paid on such awards under the said section.

52. Notice of awards.—Any person acquiring any property or any part thereof, or any share or interest in, the property of a debtor, for adjustment of whose debts an award has been made, and registered, shall be deemed to have notice of the award as from the date of the registration under this Chapter.

53. Application of the Indian Registration Act.—Except as herein provided, the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the registration of awards, and the words and expressions used in this Chapter, but not defined in this Act, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

CHAPTER IV.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

54. Court to declare debtor insolvent in certain circumstances.—(1) If, at any stage of the proceedings under Chapter II, the Court finds that the income of the debtor and his immovable property are not sufficient to allow his debts to be liquidated by annual payments not exceeding twelve in number the Court shall make an order adjudicating the debtor an insolvent.

(2) If, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of an award, the debtor satisfies the Court that there is no reasonable probability of his being in a position to pay the remaining amount of instalments fixed under the award, the Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, after giving notice to the creditors, modify the terms of the award and reduce the amount of the instalments as it may think fit, provided that the total annual instalments in which the balance of the debts shall be paid in such instalments shall not exceed twenty, or the Court may make an order adjudicating the debtor an insolvent.

(3) After the debtor has been adjudicated an insolvent, the Court shall direct that such portion of the property of the debtor, other than the property of such debtor exempt from attachment and sale under section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (excluding such portion thereof as the State Government shall from time to time notify as the minimum necessary for the maintenance of the debtor and his dependents) as may be required to liquidate the debts of the debtor, shall immediately be sold free of all encumbrances in liquidation of all debts outstanding against such debtor.

55. Procedure in insolvency proceedings.—An order of adjudication made under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 54 shall have the force of an order made by a competent Court in the exercise of its powers under section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

56. Distribution of assets of insolvent.—The proceeds realised by the sale of the property of the insolvent under section 54 shall be distributed in the order of priority specified in clause (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 31.

57. Bar to application in insolvency in any other Courts.—No application or proceeding in regard to the insolvency of a debtor shall be dealt with by any other Court.

58. Appeals barred.—Save as provided by sub-clause (g) of clause (1) of section 43, no appeal shall lie from an order passed under this Chapter.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59. Bar of civil suits or proceedings.—Except as otherwise provided by this Act, and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no civil Court shall entertain or proceed with any suit or proceeding in respect of—

(i) any matter pending before the Court under this Act, or

(ii) the validity of any procedure or the legality of any award, order or decision of the Court or of the Board established under the repealed Debt Conciliation Act, or

(iii) the recovery of any debt made payable under such award.

60. Period of proceedings before courts under this Act to be excluded.—In computing the period of limitation for the institution of any suit or proceeding in respect of any debt due from any person who is held not to be a debtor by the Court or the Court in appeal or an application relating to which has been dismissed by the Court or the Court in appeal, the period during which the proceedings in respect of such debt were prosecuted before the Court or the Court in appeal shall be excluded.

61. Power of Government to authorise any person to advance loans to debtors.—(1) The State Government or any officer empowered by it may, by notification, authorise in any local area any person to vance loans for financing of crops or seasonal finance to debtors, who are parties to any proceedings under this Act or in respect of whose debts an adjustment has been made under this Act.

(2) Such authority shall be granted on such conditions as may be prescribed.

62. Alienation of standing crops, etc., before repayment of loans prohibited.—(1) No person, who is or was a party to any proceedings or award under this Act, and who is indebted to any person authorised to advance loans under section 61 of this Act on account of any loan advanced to him for the financing of the crops or seasonal finance under this Act, shall hypothecate or sell the standing crops or the produce of his land without the previous permission of the person until such loan has been repaid in full.

(2) Any person, who hypothecates or sells the standing crops or the produce of his land in contravention of sub-section (1), shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) No criminal court shall take cognizance of any offence under this section, except on the complaint in writing of the Court before which the proceedings were held or which made the award.

63. Rules.—(1) The State Government may, by notification and subject to the condition of previous publication, from time to time, make rules for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may be made for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) the purposes for which loans may be advanced under clause (12) of section 2 ;

(*b*) the form of application under sub-section (2) of section 4 and the manner of signing, verification and presentation thereof ;

(*c*) the form of application and the manner of signing and verification thereof under sub-section (2) and the manner of giving notice under sub-section (3) of section 8 ;

(*d*) the manner of giving notice and publication of general notice and the form of statement to be submitted under section 14 ;

(*e*) the inventories of property, lists of creditors and of debtors and of debts due to and from the debtor, the examination in respect of property or creditors, the time at which the

debtors shall attend before the Court and do other things in relation to property under sub-section (1) of section 16 and the production of books of account, the examination to be submitted to and the information to be supplied by a creditor in respect of the debt due to him by the debtor under sub-section (2) of section 16;

(*f*) the manner of determining the value of property and other assets under sub-section (1) and the manner of calculating the market value of the lands under sub-section (4) of section 28;

(*g*) the form of award under sub-section (2) of section 31 and sub-section (2) of section 32;

(*h*) the form of application under clause (i) of section 38;

(*i*) the manner in which property may be sold under section 41;

(*j*) the manner of recovery of court fees under sub-section (2) of section 44;

(*k*) the manner of service of notice under section 45;

(*l*) the form of and the particulars to be included in the Register of Debt Adjustment Awards and the Index kept under section 47;

(*m*) the particulars to be included in the Memorandum under section 48, and

(*n*) the conditions on which authority to grant loans shall be granted under sub-section (2) of section 61.

(3) Every rule made under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the sessions immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

64. Repeal and savings.—(1) The Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937 (Mysore Act No. VI of 1937), the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936 (Madras Act XI of 1936) and the Debt Conciliation Act, 1940 (Coorg Act II of 1940), are hereby repealed and all Boards established under the repealed Acts shall stand dissolved from the date of repeal in the respective Areas :

Provided that—

(*a*) all proceedings pending before any such Board on the date this Act comes into force shall, subject to the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, be continued and disposed of by the Court under this Act, as if the application under section 4 had been made to the Court in respect thereof ;

(*b*) all awards made, confirmed or modified under the repealed Act shall be deemed to have been made, confirmed or modified under this Act, as if this Act was in force on the date when the said awards were made, confirmed or modified as the case may be ;

(*c*) all appeals pending before any Court under the repealed Acts against the decision, order or award of such Board shall be continued and disposed of, as if the said appeals were filed under the provisions of this Act ; and

(*d*) all appeals which could have been filed under the repealed Acts against any decision, order or award of such Board, but which could not be filed only by reason of the fact that the said Act was repealed by this Act shall, when filed before a competent Court, be deemed to have been filed under the provisions of this Act and shall be disposed of accordingly.

(2) The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1928 (Mysore Act XVIII of 1928), the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938 (Madras Act IV of 1938), the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (Bombay Act XXVIII of 1947), and the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1956 (Hyderabad Act XVI of 1956), are hereby repealed :

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the previous operation of the Acts so repealed and anything done or any action taken (including Courts established or constituted, rules or orders made,

forms prescribed, notifications or notices issued and proceedings instituted) by or under the provisions thereof, shall in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and shall continue in force unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act :

Provided further that all proceedings pending before any Court or authority shall stand transferred to the competent Court or authority under this Act, and if there be a doubt as to the competency of the Court or authority, to such Court or authority as the High Court may designate and shall be continued before and disposed of by such Court or authority.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

R. SANJEEVALU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Govt. Press, Bangalore.